# Mechanical Systems Engineering for Optical Payloads

MIT Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics 16.851 Satellite Engineering

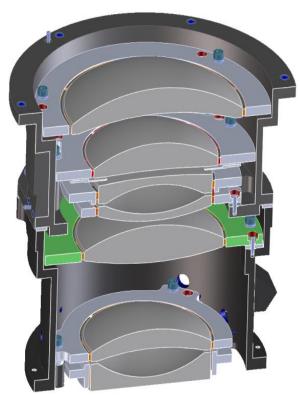
Dr. Keith B. Doyle, MIT Lincoln Laboratory 10 November 2015





# **TESS Optical Mounting**

#### **TESS Lens Assembly**

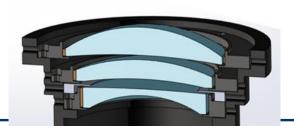




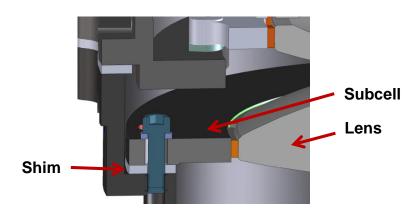
# **Optics Mounted in Subcells using Segmented RTV Pads**







# Subcell alignment controlled with shims for 5-DOF control



#### **Camera Housing Mounted with Flexures**

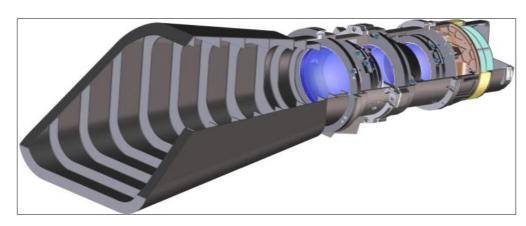




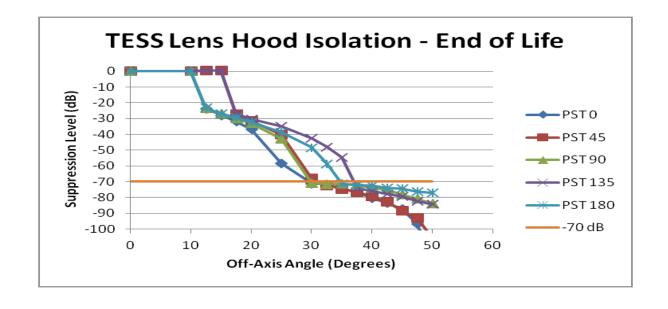


# **Stray Light and Baffles TESS Program**

- Lens hood design blocks Earth- and moonshine from reaching the detector plane
  - Two lens hood lengths (required by spacecraft keep-out volume)
- Lens hood model
  - Z302 black paint in lens barrel
  - IEST-STD-CC1246D level 500A contamination specified on external surfaces
- Baffle achieves 70 dB isolation at 37° range for corner fields

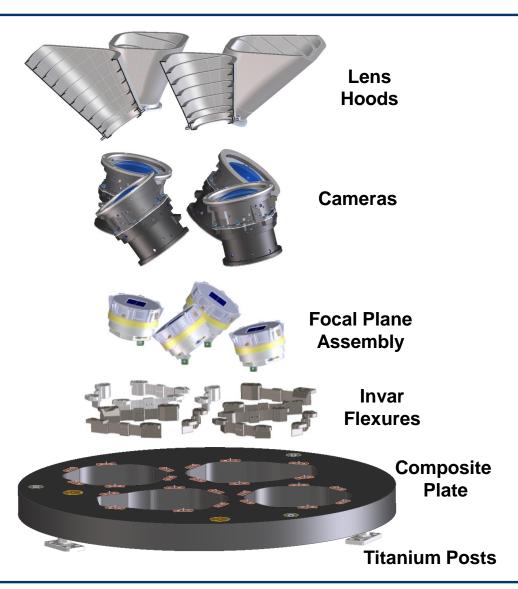


**Long Lens Hood** 





### **TESS Cameras Thermal Management**

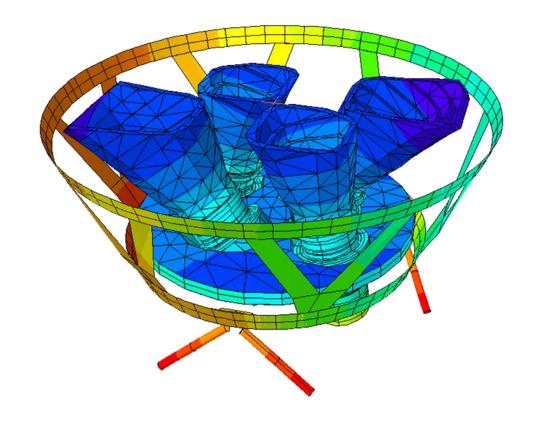


- Cameras are passively cooled and cold biased below the nominal operating temperature of -75°C
  - Offset heaters on lens barrel can be used to warm lens assemblies if necessary
- Lens hoods act as radiators
  - Black inside, white outside for high power cases, wrapped with MLI for low power cases
  - Camera plate is covered with MLI on bottom side
    - Top white painted for high power cases, covered with MLI in low power cases
  - Lens barrels and FPE housings are wrapped with MLI
  - Titanium mounts and MLI limit heat transfer from spacecraft
- Sunshade shields cameras from Sun
- Survival heaters on focal plane electronics



# **TESS Thermal Modeling**







### **TESS Integrated Modeling and Analysis**

Internally developed integrated modeling software used to predict driving performance

metrics over TESS orbit

Optical point spread function

Pointing errors for each of the four cameras

